Equal Rights

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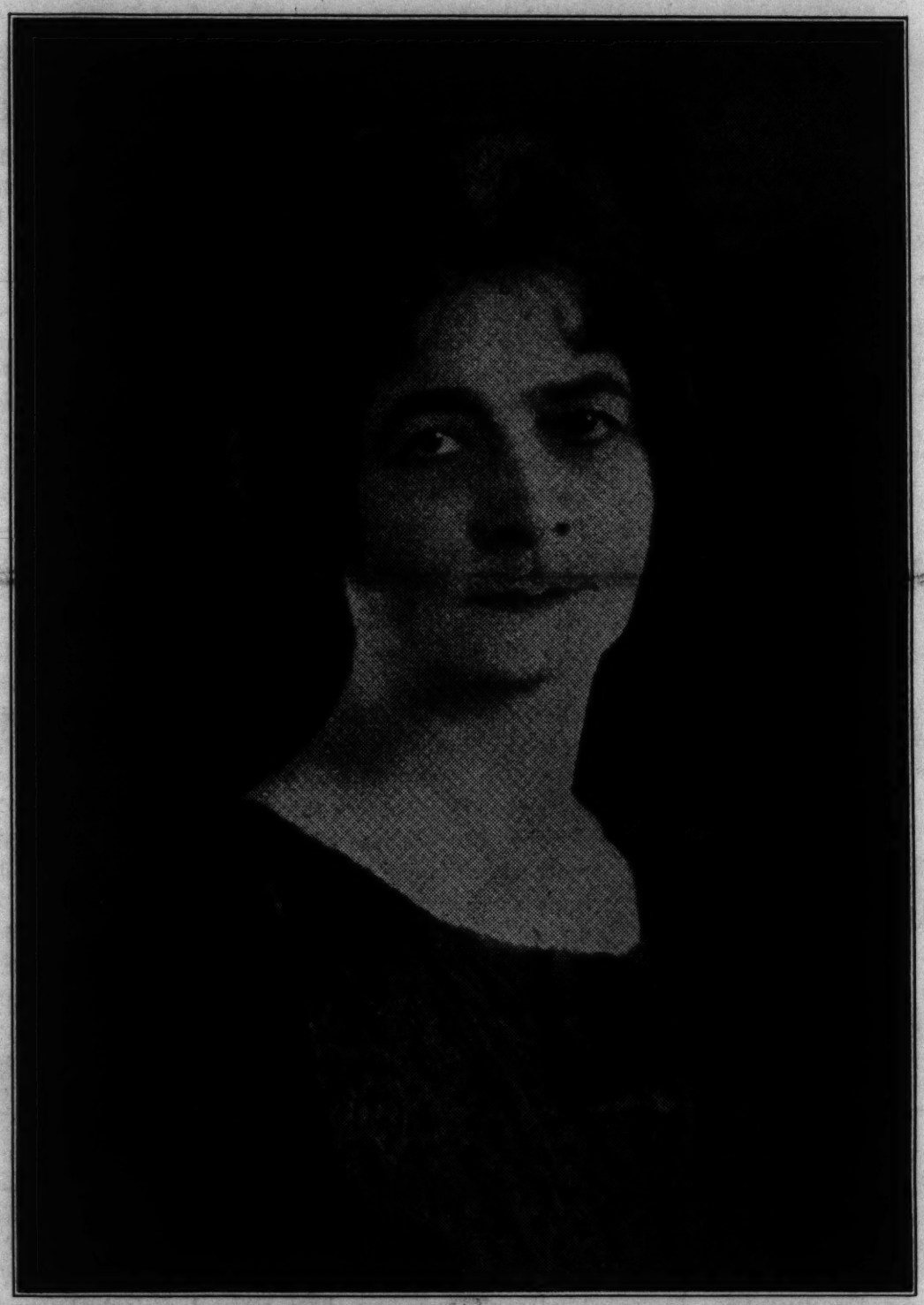

Abbie Alice Glenn

Abbie Alice Glenn, in private life Mrs. J. C. Glenn, was elected State Chairman of the Missouri Branch of the National Woman's Party at a meeting held the first week in April in Kansas City. Other officers elected were: Mae Louise Quinn, First Vice-Chairman; Teria Farrow, Second Vice-Chairman; Mrs. E. D. Baldwin, Secretary; and Mrs. Harry L. Clowdsley, Treasurer.

Equal Rights

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Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933, by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933, by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

Right Side Up

MOST women as compared with men make use of only a small fraction of their potential powers. Furthermore, as pointed out by Blanche Crozier in her article, "On the Women's Side," on page 91 of this issue, women are so firmly held in the spider web of tradition and up-bringing that they often forget to give their support and acclaim to those who have winged their way to freedom.

Biologists are not agreed as to whether inheritance or tradition plays the bigger role in the development of character. Both, however, are such powerful factors in the shaping of human destiny that it is only the exceptional individual who can break away from them.

We cannot therefore blame the great mass of women if they run true to the womanly tradition. Those who have seen the light, who in their own minds have threshed out the conviction that there can be no justice without equality between the sexes, are the leaven that must lighten the loaf. They must recognize each other's abilities and those of other women; join them and help them, not in the spirit of retaliation against men, but in order that the world may know the finest leadership of women and men.

Whistler's Mother

SO WHISTLER'S famous "Portrait of My Mother" is to be reproduced on the newest postage stamps. The new Mother's Day stamps are to go on sale Sunday, May 1, in Washington and in other postoffices on the following Monday.

The office of the Postmaster in Baltimore is our authority for saying that the only other United States postage stamps bearing the likeness of a woman were those issued in 1902 and 1922, both engraved with the picture of Martha Washington, mother of George Washington.

The Whistler portrait is an acknowledged masterpiece. The stamps on which it will be reproduced will be beautiful, there is not the slightest doubt. What we do not like about the idea is that—Washington's mother, Whistler's mother—there is inherent in the choice of these subjects the thought that the chief if not the only glory of womanhood is implicit in motherhood.

Mothers of distinguished daughters and sons often deserve to be honored along with their children, but. with Equal Rights as our platform, we believe that history will show that in many instances the high example and devoted care of both parents were responsible for the development of the phenomenal son or daughter. We may be mistaken, but we cannot think of any instance where the father of an exceptional individual is widely celebrated as the one to whose influence the paragon, saint or genius owes the inspiration that made him great. The very observance of a Mother's Day—Father's Day is a mere corollary—shows this to be true.

The glorification of womanhood solely because of its relationship to motherhood is one of the vestigial remains of that ancient bane of civilization known as chivalry. No one questions that it is a fine and noble thing to be a good mother or a good father, or that parenthood is a tremendous privilege. But human parents are that, and something more. Each successive generation exists not only to produce the next, but also to make something of itself, to prove its own worth.

When men set about to honor one of their own sex, they do not choose one who shines in the reflected glory of his child or children, but one who has made good on his own account, a Washington or a Lincoln. Besides there are many great men and women, for example, Susan B. Anthony, Queen Elizabeth, Goethe, Michelangelo, who have never experienced parenthood.

Postmaster Farley and the other gentlemen who chose Whistler's Mother as the subject of the new postage stamp instead of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Dolly Madison, Lucretia Mott, Amelia Earhart or Anne Lindbergh, may have been swayed entirely by memories of the beauty and worth of the lives of their own mothers. It is a fact, nevertheless, that if greatness in women is to be reckoned only in terms of motherhood, women as a sex will never be accorded their just deserts. Sentimentality is often a smoke screen, as was chivalry, which is just another name for sentimentality, for injustice. They say it in Germany, not with postage stamps of the late Kaiserin who was pre-eminently a mother, but by forcing women to choose between dependence and marriage.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the mother of a distinguished daughter who, in her turn, is the mother of a distinguished daughter, but she was also Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Statesman.

"On the Women's Side"

I HEARTILY endorse the article "The Economic Pinch," by Ruth Gill Williams, which you published in the issue of March 24. Methods of this general type are, in my opinion, a very important part of our campaign, and we are inclined to neglect their possibilities. I think that such methods could be used on a rather large scale and are capable of producing large results.

The practice of preferring women when buying goods or services is one which I have followed for some years. There may be many other women who have had the same idea, and EQUAL RIGHTS would be a good place for them to hear about each other. It might even be possible to ask members to pledge themselves to adopt some such slogan as "Women preferred," or "Spend with women"—not rigidly without exception, because too many would think that impossible, but to recognize this preference as their settled policy and strive increasingly toward its expression. Perhaps the effort could be given publicity by printing a list of those who would undertake to be governed by such a policy. I have often thought also that there is great need of publicity on the other end of the situation, that is, of something in the nature of a directory of reliable women practitioners. Aside from helping them, it would help the many women who would like to patronize women but do not know how to find them. True, it can be done; but more would do it if it were easier.

In this connection I am reminded of my experience in Chicago about fifteen years ago in trying to find a woman physician. I met socially a man who was a professor in Rush Medical School; he did not himself practice but had an exceptionally wide acquaintance in medical circles. I told him that I wanted a woman physician and asked him to suggest a few. The moment I said I wanted a woman, his face became tight and antagonistic, and he said stiffly that he did not know of any woman whom he could recommend. However, he knew a very good man, he said, and wrote out the name and address for me. Some time later, being in need of a physician without delay, I sent for this recommended man, largely because it was the only name I had handy. He turned out to be a youngster without either experience or ability, and apparently recommended by the older man solely because he needed the practice. I could hardly have hit upon anything less distinguished if I had chosen at random from the telephone book. Yet the Rush professor had no scruples about recommending him; although there was not a woman physician in the whole city of Chicago whom his professional ethics would permit him to recommend! Well, I learned something.

Another slogan which women might well adopt is "Boost women." It is a very regrettable fact that most women at present are inclined rather to join with men in running down women. We should be on the watch for things to praise in women's work, and not let men's derogatory remarks about women go unchallenged. I have observed that most men, without any apparent realization of being insolent, will make to one woman most disparaging remarks about women in general; the assumption apparently being that the one addressed will feel honored by an implication that she is an exception, that she will be flattered by being allowed to be on the men's side. And the worst thing about it is that there is considerable justification for this assumption. Let us build up an increasing group of women who as a settled rule of their personal behavior will not smile and agree to men's remarks about women but will make it clear that they are on the women's side. I have been waging a little war on men's way of speaking about women drivers. Any woman who drives around a city sees plenty of incompetent driving by men; and the papers are full of accidents in which the names of the drivers are masculine names, although it is never stated that men drivers had these accidents, let alone putting it in the headlines. I make a point of mentioning these instances, followed by the serious doubts which they suggest with regard to men drivers. The sequence is of course not particularly logical, but it is exactly what the men do and with less excuse. The puzzled look on their faces which is produced by this form of retaliation is of itself worth the effort.

It is well known that women do not stand together; they take the men's side instead of upholding their own sex. This is no comment on women's nature, for it is amply accounted for in their long habit of economic dependence on men, and the consequent feeling that it is for their personal interest to keep in men's good graces, for which other women are rivals. To work against this feeling is to go to the very root of the matter; and no achievement in the interest of women can be of more fundamental value than the development in them of a sentiment of group solidarity and alliance.

By Blanche Crozier, A.B. Radcliffe College, LL.B. Boston University School of Law.

Lecturer on marriage law and the position of women, and writer, Mrs. Crozier specialized in biology, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in her junior year, and graduated summa cum laude in 1915. While in law school, she was two years on the editorial staff of the Law Review. Her novel, "Smiley's Haven," was an Atlantic Monthly Press publication in 1928. She is also the author of articles dealing with the legal position of women.

Win Fame By Insistence on Equal Rights

THAT the Equal Nationality Convention was a "perfectly tenable proposition" that "deserved the adoption it received," is the statement of Hubert C. Herring, Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, Inc., which appeared recently in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Mr. Herring writes in part:

"The Seventh Pan American Conference faced its full quota of disputes—the Chaco war, intervention, trade relations. Among the knottiest and most interesting was the discussion of the rights of women.

"If honors are to be awarded for devotion and dogged perseverance, the women cannot be ignored. The Inter American Commission of Women was formed at the Sixth Conference in Havana in 1928, as the result of a campaign launched by Doris Stevens and her associates of the National Woman's Party of the United States and first proposed at the Fifth Pan American Conference in Santiago de Chile.

"The Commission was charged with the task of uncovering the facts in regard to the status of women in the American Republics, and the framing of proposals to assure equality. . . .

"These women proved themselves valiant lobbyists. They came from the United States, from Mexico, and Bolivia. Their headquarters here were the busiest and the most effective. Typewritten releases, interviews, arguments poured out in bewildering volume. The members of the Commission circulated in hotel lobbies and restaurants, in committee rooms and assembly halls, buttonholing bewildered delegates, capturing support for their proposals. The humblest correspondent of the most distant newspaper was singled out for persistent attack, until he pledged his pen to the cause.

"The proposals of the committee were three-fold. First, a treaty was recommended, to be signed by such states as favored it, with a blanket provision assuring equal rights for men and women

within their various jurisdictions. The second was a convention on the subject of nationality, under which the signatory states agreed to wipe out all distinctions between men and women in the matter of nationality. The third provided for the continuation of the Inter American Commission of Women.

"The convention on nationality won instant support.

"The proposal of a treaty whose signatories would guarantee equal rights to men and women also seemed in line with modern doctrine. It was enthusiastically received by the representatives of a few states, and politely pigeonholed by others.

"The final vote encountered opposition which on the face of it was quite inexplicable. The delegation of the United States, through Mr. Alexander Weddell, Ambassador to Argentina as spokesman, announced that they definitely disassociated themselves from the work of the Inter American Commission of Women, and that they would refrain from voting upon the proposals submitted. It was a thunderclap which rudely disturbed the love feast which this Conference had become.

"Americans on the Montevideo sidelines sought to explain to puzzled Latin-Americans that this Commission of Women spoke the language of a small group in the United States, known as the National Woman's Party, that this small group had their own peculiar definition of what constitutes the rights of women, that this definition is stoutly contested by much larger organized groups such as the League of Women Voters.

"They sought to explain that the great rank and file of emancipated women in the United States believe that the physical limitations of women demand special legislation, for their protection against excessive hours of labor, against night work, and against occupations to which peculiar moral hazards adhere.

"They explained that the opposition of the larger women's groups in the United States was rooted in the conviction that this perfectly valid argument for equal rights in matters of nationality should not be linked up with what seems to them a dubious definition of equality of legislation which would inevitably, if carried out to its logical conclusion, effectually forestall special legislation to meet special needs.

"The situation was complicated by the fact that Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge of the University of Chicago, veteran campaigner for women's rights and for the protection of women and girls in industry, was a member of the American delegation. . . .

"The three proposals came before the plenary session. The women had asked and received permission to appear and to speak. The stage was well set — floodlights, motion picture machines grinding, and the women filed down the central aisle of the Senate chamber. The spokesmen of five countries presented their case.

"The applause was enthusiastic. The nationality proposal was accepted unanimously—save for the United States not voting. The commission was ordered to continue, the United States not voting. The equal rights proposal was referred to the action of the several states, the United States silent.

"Miss Stevens, speaking from one side of the Senate chamber, spoke a few words which were addressed to the American delegation. She quoted from telegrams in an effort to prove that the women of the United States were solidly behind the proposals.

"Miss Stevens and her Commission had the last word. The telegrams rained too insistently on Washington, President Roosevelt reversed his position and word came that the American delegation would sign the Nationality Treaty after all, with the proviso that it was subject to the approval of Congress. There was rejoicing in the camp of the entrenched Feminists in Montevideo."

Marie Jenney Howe

ON March 25, memorial services were held for Marie Jenney Howe at the home of Alice Duer Miller in New York City. Mrs. Howe died at her home, Shadow Edge, Harmon-on-the-Hudson, in her sleep on February 28. The memorial services were held under the sponsorship of a large group of her friends, including the entire membership of "Heterodoxy," a club of professional women first drawn together by Mrs. Howe twenty-two years ago.

The invitation committee was made up of the following women from New York City and elsewhere:

Mrs. Reese Alsop, New York; Mrs. Charles W. Andrews, Syracuse; Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York; Mrs. Henry Fisk Carlton, Harmon-on-Hudson; Carrie Chapman Catt, New Rochelle; Mrs. Floyd Dell, Croton-on-Hudson; Anna George De Mille, New York; Mary Ware Dennett, Astoria, L. I.; Mrs. Max C. Fisher, Harmon-on-Hudson; Mrs. George F. Gouge, Tarrytown; Zona Gale, Portage, Wis.; Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Norwich-Town, Conn.; Ruth Hale, New York; Fannie Hurst, New York; Mrs. Maxwell Hyde, New York; Inez Haynes Irwin, New York; Paula Jakobi, New York; Gertrude Joslyn, Harmon-on-Hudson; Mrs. William S. Jenney, New York; Edna Kenton, New York; Fola La Follette, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, New York; Margaret Lane, Croton-on-Hudson; Mrs. Marion Lichtstern, Ossining; Frances Maule, New York; Mrs. Paul D. Merica, New York; Alice Duer Miller, New York; Mrs. Richard Parsons, Harmon-on-Hudson; Mrs. Amos Pinchot, New York; Mrs. Gilbert E. Roe, New York; Florence Guy Seabury, Ossining; Doris Stevens, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Gerald Stopp, Croton-on-Hudson; Edith Haynes Thompson, New York; Mrs. Robert W. Watson, Harmon-on-Hudson; Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, New York; and Rose Young, New York.

The speakers at the services were Senator Robert M. La Follette, Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Frances Maule, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Floyd Dell, Ruth Hale, and David Seabury. Doris Stevens, who was to have spoken, was prevented from doing so by illness.

Dorothy Berliner Commins, a gifted musician, played Chopin's Preludes No. 20, No. 6, No. 7, and the Nocturne in C Sharp Minor as the opening number of the program. Chopin, it will be remembered, was a central figure in the life of George Sand, who was the subject of a famous biography by Mrs. Howe.

In presiding, Inez Haynes Irwin, chairman of the meeting, set a high standard of dignity and poise which was faithfully adhered to by the speakers, though they, like her, were one and all paying tribute to one whose memory deeply moved them. In consequence, the meeting promptly lost the funereal quality usual upon such occasions. Life, not death, seemed to be at the portals. The living presence, the dynamic influence of Marie Howe asserted itself over the accidents of form which influence may take. In death, as in life, she sustained and inspired. Through those who spoke for her, as in former days through her own speaking, she was made alive and there present. And as Mrs. Irwin, with her skilled capacity as presiding officer, drew from the speakers their testimonials, the significance of Mrs. Howe—as worker for the public weal, as suffragist, as Feminist, as writer, most of all as friend—filled the hearts and the minds of those who listened with admiration, with comfort, and with beauty.

Besides the speakers a number of other prominent men and women went on record with their tributes, by telegram, by cablegram, or by letter. A selection from them will, to the discerning, mean more than mere garlands and laurel for Marie Jenney Howe. They will mean the speaking impress of a beautiful life on other

lives, the effect of a rounded character on other characters. It is fitting that what came from the pen of one who knew her best should lead the rest:

"Thirty years ago a young woman spoke on a ship bound for Italy. She spoke as I had never heard anyone speak. The words are forgotten, but the sheer intensity of the impression is vivid.

"I see her now as then—the most beautiful woman I ever knew. Even in youth one read sorrow in her eyes. There was the look one remembers in the aged and the wise; she had early known the anguish of final separation.

"Her other birthrights, like her beauty, were unique. But she never knew it. No one could tell her, though many tried. The knowing of her gifts was not in her. This was hard for us to believe. We finally accepted the fact, but always regretted it. We wanted her to know what we knew.

"That was our limitation. Marie did not need what we wanted her to have. Had she desired these things, her gifts would have brought them. All that she gave so abundantly and creatively to the personal lives and work of others need only have been centered on her individual achievement. But her interest was in the creative activity; accomplishment might be its product, personal success was never the incentive. Fame, power, wealth, success were meaningless goals to her; dusty answers to life. Their conquest never impressed her in others, nor did she wish them for herself. Her way of life was not competitive. It was giving and sharing, creating through co-operation. Early she valued most what only the wise learn to hold precious after a life-time of experience.

"Death brings a new view of a life. When it is ended, we see it for the first time as a whole. Now Marie's friends can understand why the things they wanted for her she never sought for herself. Her temperament brought inevitable inner conflicts. Her resolution of them fulfilled her own way of being.

"Her sorrows never came through worldly frustrations. They were part of the inevitable experience of the passionate intensity of her nature. They were born of the unsolvable dilemmas of human relationships; the loneliness that disillusionment, death or the failure of birth bring.

"When well, she had abundant capacity for joy. She delighted in companionship and loved solitude. Neither her thought nor her action was inhibited by convention. Her fine original mind valued intellect, but never undervalued other qualities. The integrity of what people thought, said, or wrote, she tested by what they wrought into the stuff of their daily lives.

"She was the closest friend of many. Every experience was enlarged through sharing with her. Friends went to her with their problems. One intimacy never infringed on or excluded another. Her nature was inclusive, her sympathies and understanding boundless.

"In her personal relationships she was happiest in giving. Of others she never asked enough. Part of our pain is that we could never give her what she gave us.

"She never withheld herself from life. She wished to experience and understand whatever it might hold.

"Loved as few are in life, death came as she would have wished. Of another she once said: 'At the moment of dying she was still ardently alive, and living still meant, for her, loving.'

"Marie feared neither life nor death. On December 13, 1933, she wrote: 'I shall be sixty-three this month. But still enjoy being alive and am ready to go or stay as the case may be.'

"FOLA LA FOLLETTE."

* * * *

"My own memory of her is first and foremost of her beauty, her marked personal beauty — her very back at a distance conveyed that impression — poise, symmetry, proportion. Religious passion carried her far in her youth, but the immediate social needs of the time called louder, and well she served them.

"Broad in sympathy, warm in appreciation, persevering and ingenious in varied efforts, most effectively competent, she roused, stimulated, persuaded and convinced, serving nobly in that tremendous work—changing the mind of the world.

"In loving and reverent memory,
"CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN."

* * * *

"Her victory! So consistent, so like her, just as she would have had it. . . . A good life; not as planned, but as lived. And nobody has his plans carried out. . . . No, I'm not a mourner, I'm a rejoicer with Marie.

"LINCOLN STEFFENS."

* * * *

(CABLEGRAM)

From Killadreenan House,
Newtownmountkennedy, Ireland.

"When we think of the America we love, we think of Marie Howe. Her wide understanding, her noble beauty and her warm smile made us feel welcome in a kind home. For us she was of the real heart of America.

"SIGNE TOKSVIG,
"FRANCIS HACKETT."

* * * *

"How can so much beauty and genius and vital force be spared by the great architect from the building of a better race? . . . . She was the first modern woman I ever knew. She introduced to me a generation which first startled my Victorian training, but which now seems to me a perfectly triumphant generation in the way it has freed us all, men and women alike, from the tyranny of obsolete ideas. Life is franker, fairer, richer for what her generation of women discovered, taught, and fought for—and she was a pioneer in it all.

"NEWTON D. BAKER."

* * * *

"Much that is said and believed as truth is not literally true. We say of one, 'Everyone who knew her loved her,' and often that is true only in a manner of speaking. But of Marie Jenney Howe it is true. She seemed to speak to that which in everyone is anxiously looking out, for response, for understanding, for some kind of summons. One met her with a curious sense of recognition—of 'Oh there you are,' or of 'Here I am again.' That is to say one loved her.

"On an evening last month, I sat in the house of the Chicago University faculty, when another member came into the house, unbidden, saying: 'I have a letter from Des Moines from a woman who writes, "I want to know where my minister is. Can you tell me?" ' He added to me, 'Can you tell me? She was Marie Jenney. Marie Jenney Howe.'

"We sat for some moments talking of her. And that was on the evening of February 28, the day she died.

"In her death as in her life it is as if she diffused herself to many who, in laying hold upon her friendship, laid hold upon something even more. She will never again be here enough. But she is intensely here.

"ZONA GALE."

* * * *

(TELEGRAM)

"Unity Church of Sioux City wishes to join in the memorial services for Marie Jenney Howe, our former pastor, whose fine personality still lives in the memory of her devoted friends of this, her first parish. May we be counted among the number who mourn the passing of her fearless soul from its house of clay to its immortal body.

"R. H. BURTON SMITH."

* * * *

"Marie Jenney Howe embodied for me, ever since I first met her, years ago, the finest spirit of American womanhood. Her keen intelligence, her beautiful and understanding spirit, were always a great inspiration. Her warm and loving greeting to me on my recent return from exile only a few weeks ago will remain a treasured memory as long as I live.

"EMMA GOLDMAN."

* * * *

"Those of us who knew and loved her are rich to have had her, and immeasurably the poorer for her passing. She walked in beauty.

"FANNIE HURST."

* * * *

"Utterly sad that I cannot share with Marie's friends in the tribute to her abiding beauty, subtle understanding, and rare civilizing spirit. I loved her dearly. We have all lost a treasure.

"DORIS STEVENS."

* * * *

Alice Duer Miller read the following poem:

When I hear stories that the dead
return,
Hope stirs within my breast more
than fear;
So strange, so strange it seems you
are not here—
And so unnatural 'tis to me to learn
The trick of life without you, year
by year.

That not so strange could any spectre
be,
Or fall of footsteps on the empty
stair,

Or shapes discerned against the shadowy air,
As is this haunting sense of vacancy,
And your persisting absence everywhere.

Oh, could I see, as in the tranquil past,
The face I long for—always and in vain—
Should I not cry, like one released from pain:
"Dear, and long absent, you return at last,
And life its natural aspect wears again."

* * * *

"Marie Howe was a beautiful character, a well-rounded, well-balanced character. We do not put too much strain on the meaning of the words when we call it a perfect character. In her was the mind that worked in a masterly way, together with a heart in which were the eternal springs of love and tenderness. The group that gathers to think and talk of her will create an hour that will, I know, become a precious memory to each of them. I wish I could be with you. I wish I could join and talk with you of Marie Howe in a friendly, intimate way rather than make the attempt to express what I feel through these rather formal-sounding written phrases.

"JAMES WELDON JOHNSON."

* * * *

"I don't know how you feel about the passing of such friends as Marie. Inasmuch as she has shown us a way of life, she will always be with us in whatever we do, that is in us a part of her lives, just as a part of us was lost in her going.

"ELIZABETH C. WATSON."

* * * *

"I feel honored to be invited to join the friends of Marie Jenney Howe in sharing their memories of her. Mrs. Jenney, her mother, was a very old and dear friend of mine and I wish it were possible to join the group of Marie's friends to tell of personal reminiscences of one I have so admired from childhood.

"MRS. MILTON H. NORTHRUP."

* * * *

"I am so sorry that I can not come to the meeting in memory of Marie Jenney Howe. I will be with you in fellowship of appreciation for her and regret at her too early death.

"LILLIAN D. WALD."

"From my childhood I looked to her for leadership into ever new areas of thought, and found in her ever new light. To this was always added the joy of her miraculous sympathy, understanding, and tolerance. She gave to friendship the almost impossible combination of honesty and loyalty. . . . I am thankful to be able to believe that her great spirit is going on and that in some unknowable way those bound by mysterious ties here will know reunion.

"MARY HYDE ANDREWS."

* * * *

"The work will live after her. The impression made by her stirring personality, and the remembrance of her untiring devotion to the causes in which she was interested, will never be obliterated. Such a woman does not die.

"MRS. EMORY R. BUCKNER."

* * * *

"I keep thinking of beauty all the time in connection with her, which really presupposes an exquisite harmony, doesn't it? And yet I know she had the capacity for suffering. Still, that is how I see her and always shall — in harmonious universal beauty.

"ROSE STRUNSKY."

* * * *

Senator Robert M. La Follette who was one of the speakers at the services said:

"In sharing our memories of Marie Jenney Howe here this afternoon, the thought has come to me, as it has come to me before, that the real and inner significance of a life is never wholly sensed until it is ended. Not until then does one have complete perspective.

"Those of us who had the rare gift of this rare woman's friendship know that our most casual and transient contact with her was always significant—always rich and satisfying. We did not have to await the completion of her life to recognize the brilliance and beauty of her mind or the warmth of her heart.

"Those who fought with her for the right of suffrage, and the correction of other social inequalities have paid tribute to her leadership and to her genius in meeting and breaking down blind tradition, and the barriers built up against the participation of women in public affairs.

"I like to recall on this occasion my own interest, as a boy, in the suffrage cause and my youthful admiration for its leaders, who were among the heroes and heroines of our household.

"Others have spoken of Marie's contribution to the creation of new social standards, into which she put her energy and ardor and intelligence. They have outlined her distinguished contribution to letters, attested to for all time in her 'George Sand,' a book which through her interpretation and insight brought into our consciousness a new and noble personality. I only add that it took a Marie Howe to give us a George Sand! This, among other social and cultural contributions, distinguishes her, and through sheer quality brings her the fame which I am sure she never coveted.

"Marie Howe was a famous *human being* — as great in sympathy and human understanding as she was in intellect. People mattered to Marie. The talents she employed to illuminate a social problem or enlighten a group she readily adapted to individual needs, and she gave royally and generously of herself. No one can say how much of aid and sustenance Marie gave to her friends and fellowmen. No one can estimate the extent of her influence upon the lives of others.

"She met life's 'slings and arrows' with tranquility and power. She met all that she found discouraging in the world—and she *saw* all that was discouraging in the world—without bitterness, serenely, and with quiet valor.

"I am deeply grateful for her friendship. She has enriched the lives of us all. She will live on in our affection and memory."

* * * *

The services were closed by Mrs. Irwin with this extract from a prayer offered by young Marie Jenney as she stood before a great gathering of women assembled together on a long ago day at a suffrage convention:

"May our sense of fellowship be deepened. May our sense of unity be strengthened until all pettiness and all vulgar selfishness shall fall away, and we stand together, true to our purpose, true to one another, as true to every woman as we are true to self."

Feminist Notes

Equal Rights in Norway

By Franciska Berg

Oslo, Norway.

UNDER a law enacted in Norway, February 9, 1912, women could under the same circumstances as men be appointed to all offices of the State with the following exceptions:

1. Membership in the King's Council.
2. Clerical offices in the State Church.
3. Diplomatic and consular offices.
4. Military and civil-military offices.

In January of this present year, 1934, a new law was proposed giving women the right to No. 1 and No. 3 also.

For many years Norwegian women have worked for the rights to hold all of these offices equally with men. Against the right to hold positions in the State Church the ministers, together with their reactionary followers, fought every time the question came up. On the 16th of February last, the Storting (Parliament) dealt with the proposal of the Committee of Justice that women should be admitted to the offices of the church. This proposal was approved by sixty votes against forty-nine.

One of the most ardent advocates of this resolution to admit women to offices in the church was the representative, Erling Bjornson, son of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the great poet, writer, politician. He was indeed the beating heart of Norway, and an international champion of justice, whether for individuals, as for Dreifus, or for nations, as for Finland in its struggle for freedom from Russia, or Hungary—and, of course, he was the

spokesman for the rights of women. His voice for justice is not dead. We see that it continues in his son.

Ask Household Workers' Code

"LOS ANGELES clubwomen," according to the *Bulletin* of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California, "have been asked to sponsor a movement to establish a code for household workers. Word comes that such a movement has been instituted in San Diego by the workers themselves. The Women's Legislative Council of Washington State has endorsed a measure to place Home Service Employees under the State Industrial Code. In Cleveland, Ohio, housemaids have organized the 'Household Workers' Welfare Association,' and are seeking a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Their modest demands are for a $1 per day minimum wage, an eight-hour day and improvements in working conditions.

"Our Council," the *Bulletin* continues, "is working for Equal Rights for *all persons* and rejoices to see this group of workers (forgotten and neglected under present legislation and codes) organizing and demanding decent wages and reasonable hours. Requests have already gone to the Administration in Washington for the formation of a suitable code for this group."

"Who Is the Pompous Authority?"

IN a letter which appeared recently in the *Literary Digest,* Grace H. Miller of Washington, D. C., asks:

"Will the world never learn that women are people and not chattels, and that jobs mean every bit as much to women as to men? Who is the pompous authority to decide whether or not a married woman has other means of support that are sufficient?"

More Women Athletes

WOMEN athletes of twenty-six nations will compete at the Women's World Games, which will be held in London, August 9 and 11, under auspices of the Women's Amateur Athletic Association. At the last meet in Prague, Czechoslovakia, four years ago, only seventeen countries were represented.

First Woman to Receive LL.D. From Georgetown

MRS. GENEVIEVE GARVAN BRADY, New York philanthropist and widow of Nicholas F. Brady, financier and utility magnate, is the first women to receive an honorary degree from Georgetown University in its history of 145 years.

President Coleman Nevils, S. J., conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mrs. Brady, April 9, at ceremonies combining Founder's Day with a celebration of the tercentenary anniversary of Jesuit education in the United States. Cabinet members, the Ambassadors and Ministers of more than thirty-six foreign countries and many Catholic prelates and educators attended the celebration.

"Beyond Its Rights"

JUDGE EMMET H. WILSON of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, Calif., has decided that the Glendale City Council went beyond its legal rights in dismissing married women whose husbands were also gainfully employed. Judge Wilson declared the action was unconstitutional, we learn from the *Bulletin* of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California, and, in a later decision, has ordered Glendale to reinstate Sally Ora Mauler who instituted the suit against the city.

Following Judge Wilson's ruling, Glendale *withheld* its order for dismissal of married women employed in the library. Also, at the last meeting of the Los Angeles Board of Education, January 23, it was voted to reconsider its action of last July when the so-called "Spouse" rule was adopted.

Evidently the prospect of numerous suits being filed by those dismissed is not relished by the "powers that be" who have exercised unconstitutional rights. Judge Wilson's ruling upholds the protests made by business and professional women over the State and the formal resolutions passed by clubs and organizations.

"Let us patiently and persistently pursue our course of education of both men and women," the *Bulletin* counsels, "women because they are still uncertain of their rights; and men, because they are in power and must be shown the justice of our cause."

Woman Is Glacial Geologist

MRS. CHARLES W. WALCOTT of Washington, D. C., is the new president of the Society of Women Geographers. She is a glacial geologist, botanist and specialist on North American wild flowers. Her paintings of these are marvelously colored to resemble them in life.

Figures That Impress

AS the result of a recent research project undertaken by her, Mary Sydney Branch, instructor in economics at Western College, Oxford, Ohio., informs us that:

"Thirty-eight per cent. of the $9,000,000,000 of income reported to the Federal Government in 1928 was received by women.

"Seventy-seven thousand women had an annual income of more than $5,000, the average being $19,129.

"Of the 18,000,000 stockholders in the United States, 7,740,000 are women.

"Women are beneficiaries of 80 per cent. of life insurance outstanding.

"Women represent 80 per cent. of consumer buying power.

"Before the depression the average weekly salary of professional and business women in New York was $58.

"Several generations ago," Miss Branch goes on, "a woman's economic position, before the law, was little better than that of a child, a slave, or a lunatic. Single women couldn't hold office and married women couldn't manage their own property."

She is reported as predicting that the economic status of women will continue to improve and that legal discriminations against them will be wiped out.

Bachelor Preferred

ACCORDING to *Mouvement Feministe,* a clergyman, having been requested to accept the position of minister in a parish in German Switzerland where a vacancy had recently occurred, accepted on the condition that his wife, a graduate of divinity who had passed her final examinations with distinction, was allowed to preach the sermon once in a fortnight in his stead. Whereupon the Parish Council hastened to appoint a bachelor to the vacant office.

Half Child and Dependent

ALBERTA GUDE LYNCH, President of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California, has spoken frequently of late on Feminist subjects in and near Los Angeles. Quotations from her talks include:

"Women are not recognized as persons by the Supreme Court of the United States."

"Women are not protected by the laws coming under Amendments 14 and 15 to the Constitution by which Negroes, Chinese, Japanese and American-born Oriental men are given protection by the Government."

"The laws on our statute books discriminating against women deal with the guardianship of children, property rights and woman's right to the money she earns."

"In many States (California included) a woman may work all week and her husband may collect her salary and spend it on himself in any way he chooses, and she can't do a thing about it."

"In some States also a woman may marry a foreigner. He may die. She rears her children in the United States and some one decides they are aliens. The mother is powerless to keep them because they cannot inherit her nationality. The equality of the sexes is far from being established."

"Lincoln once said, 'A country cannot endure that is half free and half slave.'

"As we stand now a woman is half free, half child and dependent."

Press Comment

Woman Mayor Plans "Housecleaning"

New York Times, April 8, 1934.

WASHINGTON, ARK., April 7. Grandma Charlean Moss Williams, drafted into the Mayor's office at the age of 65, reached for a new broom today. She said that when she takes office in a few days with a complete set of women officials she plans "a little housecleaning, like sweeping up the streets."

The men, too busy to hold office, called on the women to run the town. A few weeks ago Mayor J. S. Monroe sent an emissary to ask Mrs. Williams if she would accept the office.

"I agreed to this on one condition," she said. "This was that some other women also be put on the ticket."

That was agreeable to the men. In fact, an all-feminine ticket for Mayor, Recorder and the five aldermanic seats was the only slate nominated.

Mrs. Williams' family history is intertwined with that of this little town of 500, which during the Civil War was the temporary capital of the State.

Quarter Million Women Face Job Loss

New York Evening Sun, March 2, 1934.

WHAT is to become of women who embroider, make beaded bags, do fine hand tucking, crochet berets and many other articles, make "clocks" on stockings or tassels for the upholstery trade, do bead work and fagoting and fashion lamp shades or rosebuds and fancy flowers from silks, now that the new industrial codes inhibit home work?

It is said that something like 250,000 women in Greater New York who have heretofore been engaged in home work in such lines are asking this question with dramatic intensity. Throughout the nation, it is estimated, there may be somewhere near a million women affected by the code provisions against home work. Mrs. Lillian Sire of the New York State Labor Department said yesterday: "Women come to my office and weep and ask what they are to do to keep their families together. They say that all that is left for them is to jump off the Brooklyn Bridge."

At the office of Miss Frieda Miller, who heads the Division of Women in Industry, it was said that while many of the home workers receive meager payment for their handiwork, they are compelled under the existing laws to work under satisfactory sanitary conditions as a result of the activities of twenty State inspectors from the Home Work Bureau which is under her direction.

Realizing that many families in which the home work of the mother now prevents application to relief agencies will soon be obliged to turn to public agencies for relief, a group of New York women has been organized to see what measures of protection for home workers can be effected. It is held possible that some changes in the industrial codes can be made if the plight of the women who will be thrown out of work is brought to the attention of NRA officials. It is said, also, that the small manufacturers who give out the materials for this home work and obtain orders for it before doing so are also being driven to the wall.

Poland Gives Full Rating to Woman Educator

Associated Press, April 5, 1934.

WARSAW — For the first time in the history of Poland a Polish woman has been given full rating as a university professor. Madam Cesaria Ehrenkreutz, professor extraordinary of ethnography at Vilno University, has been transferred to the University of Warsaw with the rating of full professor. She is a graduate of St. Petersburg University.

Only two other women teach at Polish universities.

Chinese Laborers Send Children To College

New York Times, April 8, 1934.

SHANGHAI—China now has 103 institutions of learning registered with the Ministry of Education. There are 41 universities, 13 of which are national institutions, 9 provincial and 19 private. There are 3 national independent colleges, 13 supported by provinces and 18 by private organizations. The technical colleges number 30, of which 2 are national.

A census of students reveals that 16,487 are studying law and political science, 10,066 literature and philosophy, 4,231 education, 2,156 commerce, 4,084 engineering, 3,930 natural science, 1,800 medicine and 1,413 agriculture and forestry.

Investigation of the occupations of the parents of students reveals that the fathers of 668 students are laborers, while only 473 students are the offspring of military officers.

Mining Community Chooses Girl Counsellor

Associated Press, April 5, 1934.

MOUNTAIN IRON, MINN. — Handling the legal business of a community with an assessed valuation of $8,000,000 is entrusted to a 22-year-old girl. She is Miss Helmi Lukkarila, employed by this little mining village as corporation counsel.

Miss Lukkarila is the only woman city attorney in the State, one of the youngest attorneys in the United States and the youngest woman city attorney in the country.

News from the Field

Mrs. Glenn Heads Missouri Branch

THE Missouri Branch of the National Woman's Party held its annual meeting and election of officers the first week in April at the Pickwick Hotel in Kansas City. Mrs. George W. Metcalf, State Chairman, presided. Mrs. J. C. Glenn, State Secretary, who had been absent a year in the East, was welcomed home. Reports of the year's work were given by Mae Louise Quinn, First Vice-Chairman; Teria Farrow, Second Vice-Chairman; Abbie Alice Glenn, Recording Secretary; and Mary Elizabeth Rutland, Treasurer. All expressed confidence in the future regarding the equality of men and women in all relations of life.

An election of officers followed. There were elected to serve during 1934, 1935 and 1936, Mrs. J. C. Glenn, State Chairman; Mae Louise Quinn, First Vice-Chairman; and Teria Farrow, Second Vice-Chairman. Mrs. E. D. Baldwin was elected Secretary and Mrs. Harry L. Clowdsley was elected Treasurer.

On Wednesday of the third week in May, a breakfast will be given by the Board at one of the leading hotels in the city, at which time and place plans will be promulgated looking toward a wider conception of the work and a greater desire to be instrumental in putting it through. Friends, guests and members throughout the State will be invited.

Clause for a Gift by Will to the National Woman's Party

Believing that women should have Equal Rights and opportunities with men before the law, in the professions, in industry, in education, in the church, in the home, and in the conduct of our Government, I give to the **National Woman's Party,** a corporation of Washington, D. C., the sum of.....dollars to further its work for the advancement of women.

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